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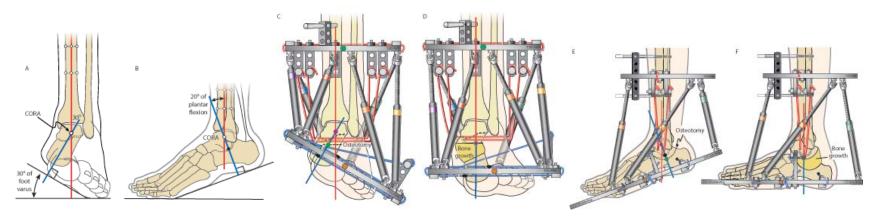


Fig. E-1

Illustrations showing an example of a U-osteotomy to correct a biplanar deformity of a malunited subtalar fusion. **Fig. E-1A** The foot varus deformity in the frontal plane measures 30°. Note that the location of the center of rotation of angulation (CORA) is just proximal to the subtalar joint. The proximal reference line is shown in red, and the distal reference line is shown in blue. **Fig. E-1B** This example also shows 20° of equinus secondary to the malunited subtalar joint. Note that the location of the CORA is just proximal to the subtalar joint. **Fig. E-1C** Anteroposterior view showing application of external fixation. The external fixator consists of a tibial ring and a foot ring. Note that the two talar wires are bent up and attached to the tibial ring to create stirrup wires (shown in red) that link the talus to the tibia. The two opposing calcaneal olive wires provide control of the calcaneus. **Fig. E-1D** Anteroposterior view after external fixation correction. Note the correction of the varus and the increased foot height. **Fig. E-1E** Lateral view showing application of external fixation. Application is performed with a tibial ring (perpendicular to the long axis of the tibia) and a foot ring (parallel to the sole of the foot). Note that the two talar wires (stirrup wires, shown in red) are bent up and attached to the tibial ring. The talar head, two calcaneal olive wires (shown in blue), and midfoot wires are attached to the foot ring. **Fig. E-1F** Lateral view after external fixation correction. Note the reduction of the equinus deformity, the posterior translation of the foot, and the increased foot height. (Reproduced with permission of the Rubin Institute for Advanced Orthopedics, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore.)

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TABLE E-1 Individual Results

							Time Until				
	Age at			Achilles	External	Fixation	Return to	Prophylactic		Follow-up	
	Surgery			Tendon	Fixation	Time	Shoe Wear	Tarsal Tunnel	Major	Duration	
Patient	(yr)	Sex	Foot	Lengthening	Type*	(mo)	(mo)	Decompression	Complications	(yr)	Diagnosis
1	4	F	Left	Yes	TSF	5	6	Yes	None	4	Fibular hemimelia
1	_	1	Lett	103	151		0	103	TVOIC	-	(congenital)
2	13	F	Right	No	TSF	4	6	No	Peroneal nerve	6	Diastrophic dysplasia
2	13	1	Kigiit	140	151	-	0	110	entrapment;		(congenital)
									premature		(congenitar)
									consolidation;		
									tarsal tunnel		
									syndrome		
3	40	F	Right	Yes	Ilizarov	6	3	Yes	None	5	Pilon fracture
	10	1	Right	103	IIIZUIOV			103	Tione		(traumatic)
4	9	M	Left	No	TSF	4	3	Yes	None	5	Arthrogryposis with
		1,1	Lore	110		'		105	Tione		postoperative
											deformity
											(developmental)
5	45	F	Left	No	TSF	4	6	Yes	None	3	Rheumatoid arthritis
											(developmental)
6	17	M	Right	No	TSF	5	6	Yes	None	4	Fibular hemimelia
											(congenital)
7	11	M	Right	Yes	TSF	4	6	Yes	None	3	Tibial hemimelia
											(congenital)
8	7	M	Right	No	Ilizarov	3	4	Yes	Premature	19	Tibial hemimelia
									consolidation		(congenital)
9	12	F	Left	No	TSF	4	6	Yes	None	4	Fibular hemimelia
											(congenital)
10	22	F	Right	No	Ilizarov	11	6	No	Deep pin-track	6	Malunited open
									infection;		fracture (foot/leg)
									tarsal tunnel		(traumatic)
									syndrome		
11	19	F	Right	Yes	TSF	6	6	Yes	None	3	Subtalar joint
											coalition
											(developmental)
12	14	M	Left	Yes	Ilizarov	5	6	Yes	None	6	Fibular hemimelia
											(congenital)
13	63	F	Left	Yes	TSF	7	8	Yes	None	3	Malunited ankle
											fracture
		<u> </u>				_					(traumatic)
14	10	F	Right	Yes	TSF	5	6	Yes	None	5	Clubfoot with

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											postoperative deformities (developmental)
15	21	F	Right	No	TSF	5	6	Yes	Deep pin-track infection	3	Clubfoot with postoperative
											deformities (developmental)

<sup>\*</sup>TSF = Taylor Spatial Frame.